REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at Washington, D. C.

October 24, 19 23

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

OCT 29 1923

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named, deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the Release #78 Ford Educational Library Industrial Geography entitled (two copies) "Changing Hides Into Leather"

deposited in the Copyright Office on October 24, 1923 and registered under Class ....., XXc., No. ©CIM 2342.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address:

Ford Motor Company, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue or

to .....

at .....

Signed FORD MOTOR COMPANY
(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922—500)

Chief Clerk

Received two copies:
October , 1923
FORD MOTOR COMPANY
By C Poore

OCT 31 1923

FORD EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY
INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY

Release No. 78.

OCT 29 1923

MAIN TITLE: "CHANGING HIDES INTO LEATHER"

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Produced and Distributed by Ford Motion Picture Laboratories

SUB-TITLES:

1. Leather has long been used for footwear. The raw materials are hides of animals. From the simple Indian moccasin to the modern shoe has been the development.

2. The United States requires 300,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. Over 33,000,000 hides are used.

3. Cattle supply the hides for heavy leather. Goatskins for fine shoes and gloves. Sheepskins for mittens.

4. Vast herds in the west and in other countries supply the hides.

5. Branding marks and barb wire cuts in the hides weaken the leather.

6. The hide when first removed.

7. The raw hides which are preserved with salt, are stored in the tannery.

8. Taking raw hides from the storeroom to a "soaking" vat.

9. The stiff heavy hides go into the soaking vat. Clean water and salt softens them.

10. They are softened more quickly in a revolving drum.

11. Trimming off the parts not used for leather.

12. The trimmings make glue and gelatine.

13. To soften the hair the hides are tied together and pulled through vats of lime-water.

14. Removing the hair by a machine scraper.

15. Some spots of hair and flesh are removed by hand.

16. Tanning begins by soaking the hide in a large vat of tanning liquid.

17. Bark from the hemlock tree is the most common tanner.

18. The tan-liquor is made by soaking the hemlock bark.

19. Tan-liquor enters the pores of the hide and makes it tough and pliable.

20. These hides are for shoe soles.

21. The old process of vat tanning requires 80 to 100 days. The revolving drum shortens the time.

22. In tanning some hides, chemicals shorten the process. Chrome lether is thus made.

23. Squeezing the tan-liquor out of the hides.

24. Heavy rollers iron the lether to a uniform thickness.

25. Some heavy hides are split into four parts. Splitting.

26. Sole leather is not split or colored but is shaved to a uniform thickness.

27. Applying color to leather.

28. Oiling the leather to make it soft, pliable and waterproof.

29. To harden the leather a 500-ton pressure is put on the hide.

30. The raw hide and the finished leather.

31. The leather in a modern shoe.

THE END.

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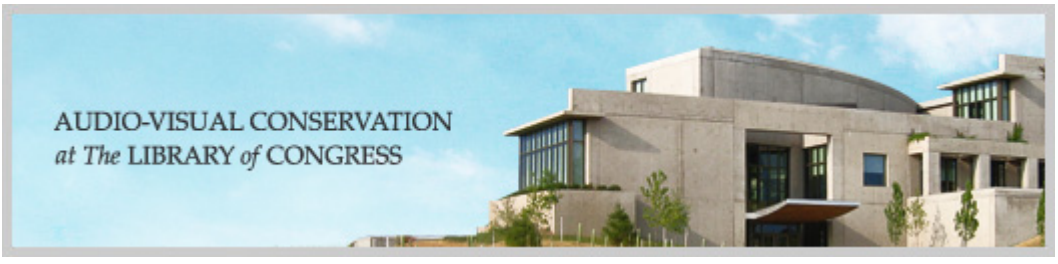

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